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Magnoliaceae, with this difference, that the presence of lignin in the cells of the latter would tend to prevent the collapse and rupture of the cells to such a great extent.

The Chenopodiales being distinguished by an anomalous structure of stem and roots, as are also some of the Ranales, it is possible that a further study of the pith cells of these two orders together with those of the Polygonales will furnish additional ground for the position given these orders with reference to each other by the newer classification of Engler and Prantl.

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SHORTER NOTES

A NEW STATION FOR ISOTRIA AFFINIS.—Forty years ago, Mr. Austin discovered a new species of orchid at Closter, N. J. It was described in the fifth edition of Gray's Manual under the name *Pogonia affinis* Austin. It should now be known as *Isotria affinis* (Austin) Rydb., being a close relative of *Pogonia verticillata* (Willd.) Nutt., the type of the Rafinesquian genus *Isotria*. Specimens from Mr. Austin's original collection are the only ones that are found in the herbaria of the New York Botanical Garden and Columbia University. There are, however, records of two other stations, besides that at Closter, viz., one in Connecticut and one in southern New York. This summer, this exceedingly rare plant has turned up in an unexpected locality—at Burlington, Vermont. Mrs. Henry Holt, the rediscoverer, first wrote to Dr. Britton about her discovery and afterwards sent three fine photographs of the plant. On the back of one of these is found the following note: "Found in bloom on the first of June and did not fade till the ninth. Found in rich leaf mould with sand, at foot of old hemlock stump, in damp ground at foot of hill on our place. Ground had been cleared of quick growth of aspen, yellow birch, etc."

P. A. RYDBERG.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.